

The Falls City Roller Mills

Does a general milling business, and manufactures the following brands of flour

SUNFLOWER MAGNOLIA CROWN

The above brands are guaranteed to be of the highest possible quality. We also manufacture all mill products and conduct a general

Grain, Live Stock and Coal Business

and solicit a share of your patronage

P. S. Heacock & Son,

Falls City, Neb.

Don't Read This

Unless you want to buy something in our line. Remember we have one of the largest and best lines of goods to select from. We buy our goods in car load lots and for the spot cash right from the factory, therefore we can save you money.

Remember our Buggy and Surry line is complete and up-to-date and we ask you to inspect our goods before you buy. We have a good supply of lumber wagons on hand and are making very close prices on them. We have just received a car load of manure spreaders and will be glad to show them to you.

Call and see us when in need of a gasoline engine. Remember we carry Pumping Engines in stock and can get anything you want from 2 horse power up. Get our prices on anything in the implement line. Do not fail to examine one of the easiest running cream separators on the market for \$55 and upward. You should have one of our sulky gang plows to do your fall plowing. Remember the place to save money.

Yours for Business,

Werner, Mosiman & Co.

SALEM INTERTATE

CHAUTAUQUA

Entertainers Lecturers Preachers Musicians

Dr. Frank Loveland	Gov. Bob Taylor	Rev. H. E. Wolf
Supt. J. L. McBrien	Dr. L. T. Guild	Prof. A. Loeb
Prof. A. E. Davison	Rev. S. W. Griffin	Rev. J. E. Holley
Rev. R. R. Teeter	Dr. Dan McGurk	A. B. Huckins
D. W. Robertson	Mrs. Jennie McMillan	Sterling Jubilee
Singers Royal Male Quartet	Miss Nellie Hart	Merchants Band
	and Overland Orchestra	

GOV. TAYLOR TUESDAY, JULY 31

Fraternal Day Educational Day Farmers Day

Thursday, August 2d Wednesday, August 1st Friday, Aug. 3d

Finest Camping Place in the west

Grounds in excellent condition

For Catalogue and further particulars, address

ALLAN D. MAY, Secretary

SALEM, NEBRASKA

THE SUNNY SLOPE FARM

F. A. HUMMEL, Prop.

Breeder of D. S. Polled Durham and Shorthorn cattle. Bulls ready for service of Scotch and Cruickshank breed, for sale. Rural Route No. 2. Porter Mutual Telephone 2U, Humboldt, Neb. Mention this paper when writing.

The Tribune for All Kinds Job Work

Home-Coming Week



FOR Kentuckians

For this occasion the Missouri Pacific will sell round trip tickets for \$17.30, with return limit of June 23d. By depositing tickets with the joint agent at Louisville, on or before June 23rd, and by paying 50 cents, an extension of limit to 30 days from date of sale may be had. Tickets on sale June 11th to 13th, inclusive.

To Chicago and Return—Good until October 31st, 1906, for \$20. Tickets on sale daily until Sept 30th.

To St. Louis and Return—Good until October 31st, 1906, for \$16.15. Tickets on sale daily until Sept. 30th.

J. B. VARNER, Agent.

The Real Issue in Nebraska.

Shall the railroads or shall the people control the next legislature? Shall the railroads or shall the true blue republicans nominate the republican state ticket? These are the real issues squarely before the republicans of Nebraska.

The potentates of the railroad machine would like to elect a railroad man for United States Senator. But they want to nominate a railroad man for governor. They want to select a railroad ticket for republicans to vote for. They want to elect a legislature that will be controlled by railroad influence.

Railroad legislation in Nebraska has just begun. Railroad legislation in congress is closed for the present. The railroads know it. For these reasons they will give up the congressmen, and they will give up the United State senator, if they can thereby dictate the nomination of candidates for the legislature and dictate the nomination of the governor and other state officers. Therefore, while it is important to instruct on the question of United States senator, it is equally important to instruct on the question of governor.

Why do they want to control the legislature and the governor? They fear justice. The railroads do not want to be compelled to stand equal before the law. They want to reduce their assessment and to do that they are willing to impose upon other property holders an iniquitous taxation system. They oppose equitable taxation. Above everything else they oppose the state exercising its right to abolish unreasonable railroad rate, fares and charges, and to establish in place of them reasonable and just ones. And this is why they want a railroad legislature to prevent the passage of such a law and a railroad governor to veto such a law if it should be passed.

What shall we republicans do? We must not put the railroads out of business, but we must put them out of politics. Let us not yield to temptation, but let us put the principle of the republican party in force in Nebraska. Let us instruct our delegations to uphold the principles of the republican party and to vote for candidates who are known to be free from railroad influence. Let us when we nominate candidates for the legislature pledge them to vote for a law that will abolish the pernicious pass system; for a law that will guarantee to the people of this state reasonable railroad rates, fares and charges and for such other measures as will be necessary to insure a square deal in Nebraska for everybody.

The issue in Nebraska is not whether I shall be nominated for governor, or whether any other particular person shall be nominated for governor or for any other particular office, but the issue is, shall the principles of the republican party be carried out? Let us stand up like men for these principles. It will be better to stand for them and be defeated upholding them than to be victorious without them. Let us stand up as local republicans for Nebraska.

Equitable taxation, equality before the law, reasonable railroad rates, fares and charges, justice for everybody, are accepted principles of the republican party. It is the supreme duty of the republicans of Nebraska to carry out these republican principles. The railroads have determined it shall not be done if they can help it. Orders have gone down the line to their trusted men all over the state to save the legislature for them and to help them to dictate the nomination of governor and the state ticket. Will the republicans of this state permit the railroad ma-

chine to prevent them from carrying out the principles of the republican party? No, never!

GEORGE L. SHELDON.

Mystery is Explained.

In broken English, clearly indicating his nationality, Alexander Wojtowecz explained the presence of the skiff found in the river near Nebraska City, containing a number of articles of wearing apparel and claimed them as his property.

Wojtowecz told the newspaper reporters that he was on his way west from New York City and stopped off at Nebraska City to obtain employment in order to earn sufficient means to carry him a little farther on his way. Wojtowecz arrived in that city last Thursday morning and inquired for work at several painting establishments, and not meeting with success in his search went to the Missouri Pacific passenger station at 4 o'clock that afternoon, intending to take a night train for St. Joseph, Mo. Learning that his baggage was not of sufficient weight to be regularly checked, and fearing it might be stolen should it be left at the station, Wojtowecz carried his baggage to the bank of the Missouri river, at the foot of Central avenue, and sat down near the water's edge. After two hours of solitude he resolved to take a swim, and removing his hat and coat placed them in a skiff tied to the bank, with his other belongings. Ascertaining by the whirls on the surface of the water at the foot of Central avenue that the depth at that point was too great, Wojtowecz leaving his accoutrements in the skiff went further up the river, entered the water and remained for a period of fifteen or twenty minutes. After emerging from the big muddy he returned to the spot where he had been before, and to his great surprise saw the craft bearing his earthly possessions floating down the river. Following as best he could the skiff in its voluntary voyage, Wojtowecz scrambling along the river bank, over water soaked logs, underbrush and weeds, keeping his eyes fixed on the skiff until darkness prevented further endeavor. Nevertheless he kept on his way hoping that he might meet some belated fisherman who would aid him in recovering his lost possessions. But in vain. With the coming of dawn Wojtowecz found himself some four miles below Nebraska City and the unruly skiff no where in sight. Resolving to refrain from further search he left the river bank and set off across the country in a westward direction. In all probability Wojtowecz is the man who was seen to pass the Wm. Totten farm near Four Mile creek, hatless and coatless. The only incongruous detail being that the latter carried a large revolver with the stock protruding from a rear pocket while Wojtowecz alleges that he never owned or carried a firearm.

With the hope of earning enough money to buy himself another coat and hat, he applied for work at the farm of Max Fenske near Paul. Receiving a favorable reply, he began work, and a day or so later read in a Nebraska City paper an account of the mysterious finding of a loaded skiff, stranded on a sand bar in the Missouri river a short distance below Nebraska City, and putting two and two together Wojtowecz came to the conclusion that the contents of the skiff were his. Notifying Deputy Sheriff Andrew Donovan of this, Wojtowecz received notice of the desire of the Otoe county officials that he call at the court house in that city in order that his property might be returned and an explanation given. In accordance with this expressed wish Wojtowecz came to this city and received his lost possessions. The chronicling of Wojtowecz adventures are in substance the same as he told the reporters yesterday.

His enunciation was quite faulty, resulting from his short residence in the United States.

Wojtowecz is a native of Bohemia, short in stature, and is about twenty-four years of age. He telegraphed his relatives in Milwaukee for money yesterday afternoon.

Wojtowecz's inventory of his regained possessions tallied with their condition before their trip down the river, with but one exception. He claims that he had \$30 in a pocket of his coat which is missing from the garment. The county authorities are working upon this phrase of the case now.

From A Pollard Supporter.

H. M. Bushnell of Lincoln, ex-postmaster of Lincoln and a leading republican who was a firm supporter of Pollard prior to the exposure of the salary grab, has this to say in Saturday's State Journal:

To the Editor of the State Journal: In the case on Congressman Pollard and the taking by him of over eighteen hundred unearned dollars from the government: He was no more entitled to a salary from March 4, 1905 to July 18, 1905, the date of his election, than the humblest and most obscure citizen of the First congressional district. After days of waiting, the only excuse offered the public is that it was legal. The sense of wrong and injustice and humiliation that comes to every right thinking man in the district is given only scorn and indifference by him, while he claims law for his act and precedent to justify the moral wrong committed.

The writer does not believe Congressman Pollard had any legal right to the money taken. The taking and retention of this unearned money by Mr. Pollard can not be justified upon any ground, although Section 51 of the revised statutes of the United States has been cited as affording justification. It does not afford even a shadow of excuse for the acceptance of the money, much less a justification. The section reads thus:

"Whenever a vacancy occurs in either house of congress, by death or otherwise, of any member or delegate elected or appointed thereto, after the commencement of the congress to which he has been elected or appointed, the person elected or appointed to fill it shall be compensated and paid from the time that the compensation of his predecessor ceased."

In order that Mr. Pollard justify the acceptance and retention of this money, it is incumbent on him to establish, first that a vacancy occurred in congress; second, that such vacancy occurred after the commencement of the congress to which another was elected. Mr. Pollard can establish neither of these propositions.

In November, 1904, Mr. Burkett was elected to the congress commencing March 4, 1905. In January, 1905, and before the commencement of the congress to which he had been elected, he resigned. Assuming that there was a vacancy, it occurred not after but before the commencement of Mr. Burkett's term. If Mr. Pollard relies upon this section for a justification, he must amend the section by inserting the word "after," and that he can not of course do.

Again, the statute says that the compensation of Mr. Pollard shall begin with the time when the compensation of Mr. Burkett as a member of the Fifty-ninth congress ceased. But Mr. Burkett never received nor was he entitled to pay or compensation for the congress commencing March 4, 1905, for he was not a member of that congress having resigned in January previously. Had Mr. Burkett been a member of the congress which commenced March 4, 1905, and served as such member for one day and then resigned his suc-

cessor, Mr. Pollard's pay would have commenced at the time Mr. Burkett's pay ceased. But the trouble with Mr. Pollard is this: Mr. Burkett resigned before the congress to which he was elected commenced, and his compensation as a member to that congress never commenced, and consequently it never ceased. The simple fact is that the cupidity of the day which prevails to an alarming extent and which heretofore has been disclosed among members of congress, senators, members of the legal profession, appears in this case to have affected members from the agricultural districts.

Under the very law cited in the congressman's defense, there is enough to warrant the attention of the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, or the United States attorney for Nebraska, in connection with the facts in the case, the facts that he drew pay as an official when he was not an official, and pay for which he gave no remuneration whatever.

But it is the moral wrong in the taking of this money of the government which hurts most and calls for a protest of honest indignation on the part of the people of this district. If Mr. Pollard had two men in his employ and while he slept one of them went into his pocket, took his money and paid the other man a salary for four months before he entered his employ, he would have both of them arrested. In all the business world no standard of business methods and honesty is tolerated such as is cited in the congressman's defense. What influence will it have upon the commercial honesty of the nation if one of the highest officials of government can do these things without criticism or punishment?

The people of this state are asking that greed be curtailed and that where great corporations pay money in secret, give rebates, that they be controlled and prohibited in such practices; and yet the congressman from this district is guilty of taking a rebate of over eighteen hundred dollars for which he never hauled a pound of freight.

We want to have a man in congress to uphold the president and yet we send a man who against simple plain common honesty takes that which he never earned and which belonged just as much to any one of the eighty-five million people of this country as it did to him, doing that which is condemned by the wards and acts of the president. Instead of getting behind a law which in its interpretation is entirely against him, and instead of treating with contempt the great moral question involved in his act, before asking the people of this district for further support he should look at his outstretched palm, stained with unearned money taken from the public, and ask himself, "Can all Neptune's ocean wash clean this hand?"

The double salary deal of ex-Senator Dietrich exasperated the people, but he was both legally elected senator and governor and was giving his services to the people. In this case Mr. Pollard was neither elected nor in the remotest way giving the public his services during the time in question.

No one can feel the humiliation of this whole miserable business more than Mr. Pollard's friends who have worked with and for him. There would be some righting of the betrayal of them, if he were to put it back and acknowledge the wrong done, instead of talking "precedent." The president of the United States and a great many people are working to destroy graft precedents of this kind.

I have written plainly because I believe plain speaking is demanded, and if I stand alone. I am one republican who cannot endorse or support, much less apologize for Congressman Pollard's treatment of the people in this district.

H. M. BUSHNELL.